

bases very stout; stems bulbous; apices very slender and recurved, without fine hairs.

Holotype female, allotype, *Amirante*, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama, November 1952, F. S. Blanton, in light trap (Type No. 62808, U.S.N.M.). Paratypes: 9 males, 58 females, same data as type; 7 males, 23 females, same data except October 1952; 1 male, 8 females, January 1953; Canal Zone—1 male, 3 females, Mojinga Swamp, 24 October 1951, 7 May 1952; 1 female, Loma Boracho, 23 February 1951; 3 males, Camaron, Ft. Kobbe, 23 June 1952; 1 female, Pedregal, Panama Prov., 3 December 1952.

This species belongs to the *obsoletus* group of species, which in the Neotropical Region is also represented by *pusillus* Lutz. The latter species differs from *pusilloides* in having the second radial cell entirely dark, or the yellow area distal to it only slightly encroaching on the end of vein  $R_{4+5}$ ; the wing pattern very faint and obscure; the legs entirely pale except for the dark knee spots; eyes narrowly contiguous, the antennal ratio 1.2; antenna with sensoria on segments III, XIII-XV; palpal segments not so stout, the pit on the third segment faint or absent; hind tibial comb with five spines; spermathecae oval and subequal; male genitalia with ninth tergite bilobate and mesally cleft and the parameres with slender bases. The Holarctic species *obsoletus* (Meigen) and *chiopterus* (Meigen) and the Palearctic *scoticus* Downes and Kettle and *pseudochiopterus* Downes and Kettle all are larger species (wing 1.15–1.58 mm. long) and are easily separated from *pusillus* and *pusilloides* and from each other by characters of the male genitalia (figured by Downes and Kettle, 1952, Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London (B) 21: 61–78).

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## A NEW SPECIES OF VELOIDEA FROM VENEZUELA (HEMIPTERA: VELIIDAE).

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The present paper characterizes an undescribed species of the genus *Veloidca* Gould from Venezuela and also describes the male form of *Oiovelia cumucunumana* Drake and Capriles from Paraguay. In addition to the new species described herein, the genus *Veloidca* is represented by *V. gigantea* Gould (genotype) from Colombia and by *V. vivata* (Buchanan-White) (= *Velia vivida* Buchanan-

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White = *Rhagozelia reposita* Drake and Harris) from Guatemala and British Honduras.

Genus *Oiozelia* Drake and Capriles

*Oiozelia* Drake and Capriles, Great Basin Nat. 12 (1-4):51. 1952.

*Generic notes:* Hemelytra with four closed cells (two long basal cells extending to middle of hemelytra, and two shorter ones just beyond the middle) and a median preapical cell with distal end entirely open. Wings clear, almost as long as hemelytra. Rostrum four-jointed, the two basal joints very short, the third long. Legs moderately long, moderately stout, unarmed in both sexes (femora, tibiae, coxae and trochanters without spines, teeth or bristly long hairs); all tarsi 3-, 3-, 3-segmented; last tarsal segment in all three pairs of legs divided apically so as to form a rather wide and very deep cleft, the inner lobe of which is about half as long as outer one; claws two in number, long, sickle-like, attached at the bottom of cleft, also provided with a long modified hair attached at the bottom of cleft between the claws. An examination of a number of tarsal segments shows that the median hair between the tarsal claws is a modified hair and not a typical claw.

*Oiozelia cunucunumana* Drake and Capriles

*Oiozelia cunucunumana* Drake and Capriles, Great Basin Nat. 12 (1-4): 52-53, 1 fig. 1952.

The type series of this species consisted of three alate females, collected north of Mount Duida, Territorio Amazonas, Venez. Since then, specimens have been studied as follows:—1 specimen, taken in a small stream, near Caracas, Venez., numerous males and females, netted in the Paraguay River, southern Paraguay. Oct., 1951. The Paraguayan series of specimens include an apterous male and an apterous female. The pronotum of the female is larger, differently shaped behind, very coarsely punctate and distinctly unicarinate, whereas the pronotum of the male is more broadly rounded behind, without median carina and much more finely punctate. The legs and antennae in both sexes and the male parameres agree very closely with these structures in the macropterous form. On account of the marked pronotal differences between the sexes, it seems advisable not to describe the wingless forms until more specimens are available for study.

*Macropterous male:* Color and marking as described in female, some specimens in both sexes not as dark as others with paler legs.

Antennal measurements—I, 45; II, 35; III, 19, IV, 26. Anterior tibiae within slightly flattened apically, provided with an extremely long slender comb, three-fifths as long as segment, with apex of comb curving across the apex of segment; femora scarcely longer tibiae (68:66); tarsal measurements—I, 6; II, 5; III, 21. Middle legs with femora shorter than tibiae (78:86); tarsi—I, 5; II, 9; III, 28. Hind femora shorter than tibiae (96:115); tarsi—I, 8; II, 15; III, 30. Rostral measurements—I, 9; II, 9; III, 30. *Allotype* (male), Paraguay River, southern Paraguay, Oct., 1951, in Drake Collection.

***Veloidea venezolana*, n. sp.**

*Apterous form*: Very large, pale stramineous, with sides of thorax and a stripe on each side of abdomen dark brown to dark fuscous; anterior part of abdomen (including pleura but not collar) grayish white; apex of head, vertex next to eyes, both sides of abdominal tergites and side of entire body more or less coated with whitish pruinose. Dorsal surface of body nude, without pubescence or hairs. Length, 7.25 mm.; width, 2.30 mm.

Head slightly convex above, finely sparsely pubescent between eyes, with distinct median longitudinal line, with vertex scarcely twice as wide as an eye, width across eyes 1.28 mm.; eyes moderately large, dark fuscous; rostrum testaceous with fourth segment blackish, reaching slightly beyond prosternum. Antennae long, slender, shortly pubescent, pale testaceous, measurements—I, 204; II, 150; III, 112; IV, 64. Pronotum strongly broadly produced posteriorly, covering most of mesonotum, slightly convex across humeral angles, slowly broadly rounded behind, extremely coarsely punctate, with median longitudinal carina more raised anteriorly and becoming obsolete behind, the median length greater than width across humeral angles (170:130); collar very narrow, testaceous, set-off by an encircling row of small pits; calli covered by frosted grayish white. Wing pads not visible. Median carina not frosted.

Abdomen with tergites slowly narrowed posteriorly, the last tergite nearly one-half longer than the preceding; connexiva sub-erect, with exterior margin slowly rounded, with sutures between segments (also joints of tergites) narrowly embrowned, each terminating behind in a long, slender, spine-like projection, which is not quite as long as the last tergite. Abdomen beneath sparsely pubescent, without median spine, processes or carina; last ventrite shallowly impressed behind, a little longer than preceding segment, with posterior margin broadly roundly shallowly excavated at mid-

dle. Male genital segments testaceous, clothed with pale pubescence; first genital segment above subquadrate, scarcely as long as posteriorly-directed processes of connexiva, beneath roundly produced at middle behind; parameres long, with ends reaching above genital segment, slightly sinuate, with apices a little curved posteriorly; basal suranal plate bifurcate on each side, with inner prong short and upright, the outer prong longer, curving obliquely outward-upward.

Legs long, slender (save hind femora), pubescent, without long stiff hairs or bristly spines, all tarsi 3-segmented; last tarsal segment of all three pairs of legs deeply cut-out apically on the inner side, provided with four, thin, blade-like claws attached at base of excavation. Anterior legs clothed with short pubescence; femora slender, beneath with short hairs interspersed with longer hairs, also armed on median line with a row of closely-set, slender, brown spinulae; tibiae slender, rather densely clothed with short hairs, a little flattened within apically, without armature or apical comb, shorter than femora (225:245); tarsal segments I and II very short, beadlike, III long. Middle legs very long, longest, slender, sparsely pubescent, unarmed, with femora and tibiae subequal in length (350:360); tarsal measurements—I, 10; II, 110; III, 100. Hind legs long, sparsely pubescent; trochanters beneath with numerous, very short, blunt teeth; femora enormously swollen, suddenly narrowed or constricted on apical fifth (especially beneath), about two-fifths as wide as long, with entire ventral surface armed with a large number of short, blunt, black-tipped teeth not arranged in regular rows and also with a row of six or seven much larger, black-tipped spines on median line of swollen part, shorter than tibiae (320:344); tibiae feebly bowed, armed beneath with three long rows of short, closely-set teeth, the median row with larger teeth; tarsal measurements—I, 8; II, 110; III, 100. In all measurements 80 units are equivalent to one millimeter.

*Type* (male), Quinagvina, Venez., Oct. 8, 1915, J. A. Roze, in Drake Collection.

Differs from *V. gigantea* Gould by its smaller size, stramineous color, antennal measurements (especially by shorter apical segment), very coarsely punctate and smooth pronotum, vestiture of legs and antennae. *V. vivata* B.-White is a much darker species with hairy legs and dorsum, and with very different male parameres.